

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1834.

No. 743.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. 40-40

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Thomas Roundtree's heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, lying part in Person County and part in Orange County, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Barry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-6w

Lands in Wake County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of Jesse Witherspoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Cate's creek, in Wake County, adjoining the lands of John Ford and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-4w

Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, the following Tracts of Land, lying in Orange County: One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Patterson and others.

30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others.

Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Perdue now lives.

One undivided half of a tract of about 600 acres on Ellerbe's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange County. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-6w

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters.

Ashborough, August 27, 1834.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belong to the three Orange Regiments, will parade at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs. Each soldier is to furnish himself with six rounds of powder and be ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock. The regiments will be reviewed as follows:

The 47th, Hillsborough, 24th of October.

48th, 25th ditto.

49th, 27th ditto.

By order.

GEORGE HOOVER,

Brig. Gen. 6th Brigade N. C. Militia.

E. R. HORTON, Aid de Camp.

Sept. 12. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 24th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.

September 16. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mcbane's, esq., on the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 25th you will attend, at 11 o'clock, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Col.

September 16. 39-

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Thos. Armstrong, esq.
Sary Auger
Rev. William Artz
Daniel Albright
Mrs. Jane Adams

B
Thos. Burton
Edward W. Bacon.
James Bryan

C
Clerk of Orange Super.
John Newlen and Wm. Lindley

D
James Clancy
Robert Clinton
James Collins, esq.

E
John Crutchfield, senr.
Hon. Robert Potter
Rev. Charles L. Cooley

F
Richard H. Clabourne
John Cooley
Daniel Cloud

G
Rev. Lewis Craven
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley

H
Bennet Denoon
Edward Davis
Rev. G. W. Dye

I
David Dickey

J
George Freeland
Samuel Fielder

K
George N. Gordon

L
Dr. Thos. Hicks
John Hobbs
Capt. Wm. S. Haynes

M
William Hutchins
Miss Mary E. Hill
Temperance Hart

N
John Jones, esq.
William R. Jones
James Jackson, Jr.

O
Mrs. Rebecca Kerr
Samuel Kirkland

P
William T. Link
George Laws

Q
Anderson Long, esq.
Lemuel Lynch

R
Barney Lashley or Jas. or Valentine Moore
Mrs. Polly Ann Lynch

S
Rebecca McFarling
David Malone
James Moore

T
John R. Minnie
Wallace Myatt
Wm. S. Moore

U
John Neely

V
Matthew Patton
Hon. Robert Potter
Wm. Peasley

W
Wm. N. Pratt

X
David Roach
Capt. James Ray
James Ray

Y
Mrs. Judy Ray
Mr. Ray
Mrs. Martha Ray

Z
William Smith
Wiley Seartitt
Moses or Wm. Seartitt

AA
Miss M. and E. Sears
Sheriff of Orange

BB
Zachariah Trice
Hannah Thompson
Abel Thompson

CC
P. J. Thursby, esq.
Josiah Turner, esq.

DD
Emaline Umpstead

EE
Gilley Ware or David Chisholm

FF
Mrs. Jane Wilson
Carlton Walker
Calvin Walker

GG
James Ward
Samuel A. Weldon
Briest Warrick

HH
David Yarbrough, esq.
Mrs. Ann Young.

II
WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.

October 1. 41-

JEWELLERY

LEWEL LYNN,

Clock and Watch Maker

and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces.

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14-

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

COMPANION

TO

WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BEFORE THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fair medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Books* Letters was added; which, we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his grateful acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, *Interpreters*, *Reviews* from the *English Quarterly*. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books*, *Reviews*, *Interpreters*, *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal" and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will

be an advantage over monthly and quarterly.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the above important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were needless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the literature of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Club of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be only one dollar and ninety cents divided into twenty-eight payments, and half that sum for one hundred miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form, would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion adversely.

Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

While there are so many reprints of the British magazines and reviews, in various shapes and at different prices, flourishing for a day and then given up, we should feel reluctant to enter upon the proposed undertaking, were we not convinced that every individual English journal contains much irrelevant matter of no value to America, and that cheap as they seemingly are, the same amount of printing can be furnished at infinitely less cost in the Library form.

It is not, however, intended to make the "Companion" a mere reprint of any thing and every thing that first comes to hand. The magazines and literary publications of England vary in their quality at different times, as they may happen to be struggling into existence or falling into decay, or as they are more or less fortunate in their contributors. From the whole made, as well as from the never-failing sources of new English and American books a careful selection will be made; it is anticipated, however, that "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal," and other publications of that class, now almost entirely neglected in reprints, will afford our readers much amusement. Each number shall contain a carefully selected tale, suitable for reading aloud to a family circle. The work will be perfectly universal in its principles; not a single passage will be admitted by which any individual or body could be considered as injured, whether in respect to religious, political, or simply moral feeling, so that no shock may be given to a system so promising of ultimate advantage in the cultivation and improvement of the national mind. The grand leading principle by which the "Companion" will be actuated, will be to take advantage of the universal appetite for instructive reading which at present exists, to supply to that appetite food of the best kind, and in such form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every polite family in the United States, who shall thus have it in their power to possess a meal of healthful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction; may every schoolboy, who will lay up seven or eight cents a week, will be able to purchase with his pocket-money, something permanently useful—something calculated to influence his fate through life—instead of the trash upon which the grown children of the present day were wont to expend it. A column for boys and girls, which shall always be sought with avidity, will be crowded on science number, and popular information on science will not be neglected; with such views the "Companion" will throw itself on the good sense of the community for support.

Editors who insert their three times conspicuously, will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.

Those who reside near the Agents of the "Library" are requested to signify their intentions with regard to the "Companion." Agents will confer a favor by informing the proprietor, at as early a date as possible, of the number of patrons of the "Library" who determine to subscribe. The arrangements will be made to print only an edition of such a number as will probably meet with a ready sale.

The Boston reprints of Blackwood and the New Monthly, lately discontinued, are a recent instance in point.

October 6. 49-



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

Reflections suggested by Dr. Patterson's Letters.

In a second letter from Dr. Thomas Patterson, dated August 25th, he said his crop of corn would fall short of his first estimate (40 bushels per acre) at least one fourth, in consequence of the drought. He now supposes he shall gather thirty bushels per acre.

His plan of managing his land is certainly a very good one. Where he turned in the old sedge in the fall of 1832, and planted corn in the spring following, as described in our notice last week, he states that when plowing the ground for rye, after the corn crop, he found the broom sedge not more than half of it rotten; being turned up in this state, and mixed with the earth, by the plough and harrow, it has the effect to turn the soil from a yellow or reddish colour to that of a dark mould; and it gives the land, which is a sandy loam, a more firm and tenacious consistence. He estimates the effects of this half decomposed broom sedge to be equal on the crop of rye to 10 or 12 loads of stable manure to the acre, and to have increased the crop from 4 to 5 bushels to 10 or 12 per acre. This practice shows in a striking light the value of fermenting vegetable matter in the earth; and in all the details it accords with the principles of science. We know not whether Dr. Patterson has taken his views of agriculture from books or reflection, but from whichever source he may have derived them, his practice is essentially that of "book farming."

The fact of broom sedge thus changing the colour, texture and fertility of the soil, when suffered to decompose under a covering of earth, shows the impolicy practised in clearing new ground by burning the leaves and vegetable matter found on the surface of the earth in its virgin state. If such vegetable matter were drawn into large heaps, and placed with alternate strata of earth, and the heaps made so large as to create a sufficient temperature by the fermentable mass, the decomposition would be rapidly accomplished, and the whole substance converted into a soluble matter, fitted to be absorbed by the roots of the plants and converted into their own substance. If the leaves in the woods, the briars, weeds and noxious vegetables, were gathered before their seeds ripen, and in such manner were reduced to a soluble state, and applied to the arable land, we should see fewer poor barren fields. But we shall be met with the question, who can take time for this? We will state a case for the farmer who cannot find time for such employment. Which is the better, to prepare five acres of land, to fence it, cultivate it, and pay tax for it, and at harvest to reap twenty bushels of wheat, leaving his land poorer every crop, and so as to produce little or no grass while lying untilld; or on the other hand, to purchase one acre and cultivate it well, spending the time and expense which would be applied to the cultivation of the remaining four acres in collecting manure for the one acre, and at harvest to reap thirty bushels of wheat, and to have the land left rich and productive of grass during the intervening years of tillage? We think this a plain case—farmers should make it one of their leading objects through the year to make manure, and every other branch of business should be pursued in reference to this great object. If the horses be not fed, they cannot work; and if vegetables be not fed they will not grow.

Since writing the above, we have received another letter from the same gentleman, an extract from which we cannot refrain from appending, though part of it is similar to what we have already given. As to his injunction not to use his name, it came too late—our last number was already printed. But why should he thus restrict us? We certainly acknowledge his right to do so, but we think we are more disinterested judges as to the expediency than he, and we appeal to our readers whether better language than his is necessary for the object—so here goes.

"If you are going to say any thing about ploughing in broom sedge and other vegetables or weeds, I can only say that I am delighted with the appearance of the fields I am sowing down now, in

which the sedge has been ploughed down a year and upwards—it is so far rotted, that now being turned up to the air and imbuing another portion of oxygen, &c. it will immediately furnish pabulum to the crop now sowing—the color of the soil is totally changed. I deliberately say, that it has furnished as much manure to the acre as 12 or 15 ox-cart loads from the stable. I have often remonstrated with farmers setting fire to and burning off sedge, &c. from old fields about to be broken up for corn, &c.—they replied that broom sedge won't make manure, when in fact they never give it a chance of doing it. If it is even ploughed under, they immediately throw it up to the top by cultivating their corn, and the hot sun dissipates it to the winds. It takes from 12 to 15 months to rot. I have no doubt the best way would be to sow half a bushel or three pecks of plaster on it before turned under, and then after ploughing to run a good heavy roller over it; this would aid the crop, and promote the decomposition of the materials turned under. I have no doubt that those ploughs which turn the sod over flat are far more promotive of improvement of the soil than those which leave it set on its edge. I do think there is no one thing in which farmers in the lower counties of Virginia and Maryland err more, than in burning every thing off old fields before breaking them up. Manure is a very scarce article with poor farms or sections of the country.

I have stated these facts and ideas—if you are about to publish any thing relating to the subject, you must use your own style; for I never have been in the habit of writing for the press, nor of writing with care. You may give me for any authority you please, but not my name or language.

To sum up the method which I have pursued with such success (though hundreds may have practised the same,) it is this:—Plough in broom sedge, and all the rubbishy vegetables you can in old fields, and sow rye; next year after harvest, stir it well with the plough and harrow, sow down the second crop of rye; the next spring sow clover, and plaster it as soon as it is up and large enough, and you will succeed in setting your fields handsomely—whereas if you sow seed on the first crop of rye, you may stand a great chance of losing almost the whole of the clover seed. You save labor, also, the second year; your ground is so loose that it is easy worked, and can be done no matter how dry the season is. I have lost much by sowing clover seed on the first crop, and in fact have not improved my soil so fast. The roller and plaster to be used as aforesaid.

"Yours, with great respect,

THOS. PATTERSON.

* Or rather are not poor farms a plentiful article where the making and saving of manure is misunderstood or neglected?—Ed.

BORROWING.

He does not work it right.

"Dick," said a farmer the other day to an excellent crop of boys—"Dick, go and borrow neighbor Hobson's saw; we must make a harrow—the old one is worn out—we have not used it these two years, and Snarlface up yonder won't lend hisen any more. And you Ned, run down to Bill Hoppergallop's and get his inch chisel and mallet—and you Jack, line it up to uncle Zeb's and get his inch auger—and you little Josee, there's a good boy, heel it over to Squire Elymm's and ask him to lend me his wooden square and two foot rule—tell him I will send it right back."

"Don't like to ask Squire Elymm agin for his square," said little Josee, "for he said last time I got it he wouldn't lend it agin, for I never fetched it back."

"Wont touch to stir an inch," said hopeful Ned, "for old Hoppergallop says I kept his chisel most a year last time I got it, and he had to come arter it and found it all dull'd up."

"Yes," said Dick, "and Mr. Hobson says he wont lend me his saw any more, for I never bring it back without its all dull'd up—and he said the last time I borrow'd it it cost him twenty-five cents to get it filed; and it makes my hair stand up when I think on't—he swore he would saw me in two if ever I came arter it agin."

"Yes," said Jack, "and uncle Zeb says some on us bored his inch auger on a nail, and about spoiled it the last time we had it—he grumbled like a dog with a sore head, and threatened to lick me if I brought it home so agin."

"Well," said the good man, "what shall I do? The corn and potatoe ground must be harrowed—every body is planting—Snarlface says he won't lend hisen—what shall I do?"

"What shall I do?" echoed his better half, who had listened to the foregoing dialogue, as she was getting ready for breakfast—"what shall I do? eh?—I'll tell you what to do; and it is what you ought to have done years ago—go and

buy a good set of augers, chisels, gouges, saw, square, &c. &c. and not stand there in a quandary while your neighbors are all busy about their planting, harrowing, &c. &c. I say, take a friend's advice and go directly and purchase such tools as are indispensably necessary for a farmer to have, and you will save yourself and neighbors much vexation and trouble."

"Gogblackely," said the old man, muttering between his beard, and scratching his head with both hands—"Gogblackely—that is the best piece of common sense I've heard this many a day, if 'tis spoken by a woman. I'll do it, by hokey, this very day. Jack, I say, Jack, where are you going?" "Up to uncle Zeb's arter the inch auger." "Come back, Jack, I say come back. Dick, here, put the old mare before the wagon, quick, in a minute; and you, Ned, take care of the hogs; and you Jack and little Josee, feed the oxen and drive the cows to pasture."

The good man mounted his wagon, cocked up his hat behind, and away he went, and in a short time returned with a good set of tools, "such as are indispensably necessary;" and before the sun went down he made a bran new harrow. The next day the boys harrowed the corn and potatoe ground ready for planting. *He now works it right.*

From the New York American.

CRIME AND CREDULITY.

The March of Intellect.—In the Albany Journal of last evening we find the following statement of most extraordinary occurrences—involving, it would seem, on the one side, crimes of the deepest dye; on the other, credulity that surpasses all conception.

"MATTHIAS THE PROPHET."

This notorious individual, whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Mr. Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since, in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success at first. He soon, however, secured the favor, among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl street—Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the impostor, and he lavished them upon himself most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and his gold watch and establishment equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus defiled will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county, at his country seat, near Sing Sing, and the event was clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death, and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed upon Mr. P. to assign him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and that Mr. Pierson would not die!" But he did die; and a subsequent examination of the body, by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect had been drawn up and signed by these physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson, and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles. After his return to New York, they announced this determination to the "Prophet," who then declared to them, that if they did, "sickness, and perhaps death, would follow!" This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathies should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day Mathies partook of very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was unwell. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife, and children, were taken violently sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of his sickness until after the villain had left the city; when, upon examination, he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and, from other circumstances, he became convinced,

that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. From some cause the effort was not successful. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them have not yet recovered from its effects. This transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect this suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles which *did* belong to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about \$160, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives this account of the same impostor and villain:

For a considerable period prior to the year 1832, Mr. Benjamin Folger, of this city, was on terms of the most intimate friendship with a Mr. Elijah Pierson, also of this city, whose piety and good sense he highly respected and esteemed. A short time previous to the period adverted to, Mathies had announced to Mr. Pierson that he (Mathies) "was the spirit of truth, that the spirit of truth had disappeared from the earth at the death of the Matthias mentioned in the New Testament, that the spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Matthias, and he (the fellow now in Albany prison) was the same Matthias, the apostle of the New Testament, who had risen from the dead and possessed the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. That he (Jesus Christ) at this second appearance, was God the Father, and had power to do all things—to forgive sins, and communicate the Holy Ghost to such as believed in him."

The above tissue of blasphemy and absurdity was, strange to say, believed by Mr. Pierson, and regarding Mathies as the character he represented himself, he respected him accordingly, and took him into his house to reside with him.

In the month of September, 1832, Mr. Pierson introduced Mr. Folger to Mr. Mathies, and at the same time informed him who and what Mathies announced himself to be, and also of his (Pierson's) implicit belief in the truth of Mathies' divine attributes. Mathies having thus become acquainted with Mr. Folger, lost no time in endeavoring to increase the number of his dupes, and repeatedly called at Mr. Folger's counting house to announce his divine mission, and strove to convert Mr. Folger to a belief of it. On one occasion he said to Mr. Folger, "I know the end of all things," and then made use of the following mode of illustrating his assertion. Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a drawer, so that one end of the paper remained outside the drawer, and then said to Mr. Folger, "You can see but one end of the paper, which is outside the drawer, and so the world sees; but I see the whole length of it—I see the end."

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and a few others with a firm belief that he was the prophet he pretended to be, and having gained this point, he then began to execute the true mission he came upon, and informed Mr. Folger that "he was poor and in want of money; that the world persecuted him, and it was instigated to do so by the devil, because there was no truth now in the world except in him (Mathies)."

Puerile and absurd as were these representations, they nevertheless induced Mr. Folger to give Mathies different sums of money—and the latter, encouraged by his success thus far, determined to spare neither promises nor threats to make the best of the advantage he had gained. In addition to what he had already told Mr. Folger, he therefore informed him that he (Mathies) had commenced the reign of God on earth; that Mills and Pierson had been called into the kingdom, and although the devil had succeeded in suspending for a time its permanent establishment, he (Mathies) would now go on to overcome the devil, and to establish the kingdom of God. Under these circumstances, he called on Mr. Folger to contribute of his substance for his (Mathies) support and the promotion of the kingdom, and threatened that in case he should refuse to provide him whatever money he wanted, he would visit upon him (which he was empowered to do) the wrath of the Almighty; but that if he (Folger) would believe in him, and obey him in all things, he should be called into the kingdom, and he (Mathies) would forgive him all his sins, and he would enjoy eternal happiness.

In this style, Mathies continued preaching, until by dint of downright impudence he converted, or rather perverted, Mr. Folger to the firm belief that he was the personage he represented himself to be.

In the month of August, 1833, Mathies went to Sing Sing, West Chester county, where Mr. Folger had a furnished house, and where his family at that time resided. As Mathies brought his baggage along with him, his intention of

a long visit to Sing Sing was pretty obvious, and Mr. Folger invited him to take up his residence at his house. Having remained there a week, he got tired of such narrow accommodations, and told Mr. Folger that he and Pierson ought to hire a house for his own special use. Mr. Folger consulted Mr. Pierson on the subject, and they agreed to comply with the very reasonable request of Mathies, and so informed him. In the mean time the ambition of Mathies had so increased that a hired house would no longer content him, and he intimated to his two friends that it would be improper for a person of his character to reside in a hired house, and that they ought to purchase a house for him. This also Messrs. Folger and Pierson agreed to, but before they could accomplish their purpose, Mathies imparted another revelation to Mr. Folger, and informed him that the house which Mr. Folger purchased sometime previous at Sing Sing, and in which he then resided, had been purchased for him, Mathies, and that the spirit of truth had directed Mr. Folger in making the said purchase.

As the house had been thus miraculously purchased for Mathies, he had of course, a clear right to remain in it, and he did remain in it without further ceremony until October, 1833, when he required that Messrs. Folger and Pierson, who then resided with him, should give up the house to his own charge, which they accordingly did.

In the latter part of October, 1833, he required them to give an account of their property, and having obtained it, he demanded that they should both enter into an agreement to support him, which would insure them the continued blessing of God. They accordingly entered into the required agreement, and supported him, and supplied him with whatever money he demanded, until the month of August, when Pierson died. On the death of Mr. Pierson, Mathies came to reside at Mr. Folger's house in this city, and continued to be supplied with money by him, until last March, when Mr. Folger unfortunately became bankrupt. Notwithstanding this occurrence, Mathies continued to reside with Mr. Folger, until last September, when the latter intimated to him that he could no longer continue to support him, and that they must then part. Mathies by no means liked the proposed arrangement, but being determined to make the most he could of the matter, and knowing that Mr. Folger had some money belonging to the estate of his wife, he told him very peremptorily, that "he must not throw him destitute on the world; that if he did so, the blessing of God would depart from him; but that if he gave him money to support him, the blessing of God should continue to him." Mr. Folger then gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the Bank of the United States. Mathies received this money a few days prior to the 18th of September, and on that day he told Mr. Folger that he was about to leave his house, but insisted on being supplied with more money before his departure. In order to obtain it, he had recourse to his old expedient of threatening and promising the wrath or blessing of God, according as his demand was refused or complied with, and so wrought on Mr. Folger, that, in addition to the hundred dollars he had already given to him in bills, he now gave Mathies five hundred and thirty dollars in gold coin—on receiving which he left Mr. Folger's house, and immediately after departed from this city. Besides the above mentioned sums of money, and those he obtained at different other periods, from Messrs. Folger and Pierson, he also obtained a watch from the latter gentleman, and in the month of January last he informed Mr. Folger that some person had taken the watch from him, and that it was Mr. Folger's duty to provide him with another, and that the blessing of God would rest upon him if he did so." Mr. Folger immediately purchased a fine gold watch, with a chain and seal, for which he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars, and gave it to Mathies.

Rocky Mountain Correspondence.

FROM THE MISSOURI EXPLORER.

The following letter received by us may be interesting to a number of our readers. Mr. Edwards, (the author,) is a gentleman about 21 or 22 years old, and well known to many of our readers as a young man of worth and promise. His object at the Rocky Mountains was to civilize the Flat Head Indians. He was employed by and accompanied the Messrs. Lees, who were appointed by one of the eastern conferences to establish a mission among the above named Indians. We expect to hear from him again some time during the approaching fall; when it may be expected that we shall have a more particular account of the country, and manners and customs of the natives.

Waters of the Colorado of the West. June 23 1834

With regard to our manner of living, I must here remark that the usual order of nature is inverted. The vulgar adage "bread is the staff of life," is here unknown, or if known at all, is known to be false. Meat is here (to be a little pedantic) the *sine qua non*. I have often smiled to think how those friends with whom we have surrounded the festive board would laugh to see us seated, in the true Turkish style, round a ponderous dish of buffalo meat, sometimes without

salt, or feasting on the exquisite marrow of a bone with as much gusto as if he had literally obeyed the precept of the Spartan cook. But you must not hence conclude that we have no variety. We sometimes have it fried, sometimes roasted, and sometimes boiled. A large copper kettle full of tea or coffee placed beside our other dish constitutes a repast on which we feed with appetites at which your pale and capricious dyspeptics might smile with a contemptuous sneer. Notwithstanding the watching, toils, and privations of the journey, we have nearly all increased in health and strength.

A well delineated description of these hardy mountaineers would surely be an interesting production. At this great western metropolis, I mean the general rendezvous of mountain traders and trappers, you could see men from almost every country, and almost every shade of character, from the dark sons of Africa to the tawny aborigines, the creole Canadian, the once polite American, and the adventurous European.

Here is the hardy mountain veteran who has ranged these wilds for more than thirty years. Pecuniary emolument was perhaps his first inducement, but now he is as poor as at first. Regardless of all provision for the future, his great solicitude is to fill up his mental insanity by animal gratification. Here is the man, now past the meridian of life, who has been in the country from his youth, whose connections and associations with the natives have identified his interests and habits with theirs.

To form an adequate conception of their apparel, you must see it. A suit of clothes is seldom washed or turned from the time it is first worn until it is laid aside. Caps and hats are made of beaver and other skins, the skins of buffalo calves, &c. Some of these are fantastically ornamented with tails and horns. These ornaments may be badges of distinction, for aught that I know, but being a stranger in the country, I am not able to speak decidedly. You will perhaps recollect to have seen in the "far west" of our own United States, the bucks hunting shirt and leggings gracefully hung with fringes along the arms and sides. But I am sure you have never seen the tasty fashion of fringes carried to perfection. Here they are six or seven inches long, and hung densely on every seam. I believe, both of the hunting shirt and leggings. Indeed their weight is a great burden. But it is perhaps advisable, under existing circumstances, that I should leave your imagination to apply the picture. There is, doubtless, many a generous and magnanimous heart couched under the above general outlines, nor must you suppose that these remarks are applicable to all, for there are exceptions to all general rules.

Two gentlemen, a Mr. Pierce and Bush, I understand, fell victims to the savage malevolence of the Black Feet Indians, a short distance from this place, some time last winter.

Professor Nuttall, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who accompanied us for the purpose of making botanical inquiries, has met with the most flattering success. Mr. Townsend, the ornithologist, from Philadelphia, who also accompanied us, has surpassed his most sanguine expectations. Last evening he informed me that he had discovered fifteen new species of birds, six that were doubtful, and twenty that were lately found. It is the intention of both these gentlemen to explore the Oregon Territory. From their unremitting exertions, I fondly anticipate that the result of their labors will be many interesting accessions to their respective sciences.

We left Liberty, as you may recollect, on the 25th of April, and arrived at this place (a distance of about eleven or twelve hundred miles) on the 20th instant; few difficulties having occurred on the way, excepting those which are inseparable from the trip. We have not been further north than latitude 43 degrees and 10 seconds, which was on Sweet Water, a tributary stream of the Platte. We are now in latitude 41 degrees 43 seconds, longitude 112 degrees 34 seconds west from Greenwich. I must here remark that much credit is due to Captain Wyeth, for the manner in which he has led us forward. This gentleman unites in his character, qualifications not always to be found, untiring prudence and circumspection, with unhesitating bravery and perseverance.

In a company composed of such a variety of characters as a Rocky Mountain company usually is, it might reasonably have been expected that we should sometimes be placed in disagreeable circumstances, yet it is due to the whole to say, that we have almost invariably been treated with politeness and respect.

On our arrival at this place, we saw some few of the Indians, among whom it is expected we shall locate. They appear eager for instruction in literature and the principles of the "white man's religion." From this circumstance, and the information we have been able to collect from other sources, we indulge a pleasing hope that open arms await us. Surely every philanthropic heart must ardently desire the dissemination of knowledge and revealed truth among this honest, moral, and yet superstitious and unhappy people.

The distance we have yet to travel before we reach the Pacific Ocean is estimated at something like a thousand miles. We will then have to retrace six or seven

hundred miles of our journey. But with regard to our future operations my information is very vague and imperfect. I remain yours, with sentiments of respect.

P. L. EDWARDS.

From the Baltimore American.

That the spirit of Internal Improvement is active in the South we have had lately unequivocal evidence. Already has the South Carolina rail road, traversing that state from Charleston to Augusta in Georgia, gone into successful operation. This example has done much to rouse the hitherto dormant energies of the southern people; they are now fully alive to the vast importance of adding to, and rendering more available, the natural facilities afforded by their many rivers, by artificial overland communications. We have before given an account of the projects for rail roads in Georgia and Tennessee, and have now before us a most interesting paper relating to a great scheme of internal improvement. It is a letter published in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, and occupying an entire page of that paper, from Gen. E. P. Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, on the subject of a rail road from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, to pass through the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Memphis, on the Mississippi, is the south west corner of Tennessee, it is the starting point. After running about seventy miles eastward with a slight southern inclination, it is to pass inland out off the north east corner of Mississippi by a route of thirty or forty miles, enter Alabama, and by the way of Decatur, traverse the northern part of that state, and finally after getting into Georgia, branch off into two divisions, one to proceed in a northerly direction through Athens to Augusta, to join the South Carolina rail road, and the other to the South through Milledgeville, at or near which it is to branch again, one branch going to Savannah, the other down the south western part of the state, to open a communication through West Florida with the Gulf of Mexico.

The distance from Memphis to Savannah would be nearly six hundred miles, and General Gaines represents the track as peculiarly favorable to the location of a rail road. He estimates the maximum cost per mile at eight thousand dollars. He says, that by the construction of this rail road, the price of transportation would be reduced from thirty dollars a ton to one dollar. Besides the great staples of rice, tobacco and cotton, many other articles would be transported in large quantities, such as tar, pitch, turpentine and stone, all of which are much wanted in parts of the Mississippi.

General Gaines dwells upon the vast importance of such a chain of rail roads in a military point of view, as affording facility for concentrating, at short notice, large bodies of troops on the seaboard.

If this line of rail roads be made, and the plan of one running lengthwise through Tennessee to communicate with others proposed in North Carolina and Virginia, be carried into execution, the little town of Memphis will have a populous prospect before her, and probably attain the circumference of her old Egyptian namesake.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RAIL-ROADS.

Our readers will recollect that we have heretofore published accounts of locomotive carriages having been used in England on common roads, which promised to succeed. On further experiment, we learn it is likely they will come into general use, and eventually supersede rail-roads, from their great simplicity and cheapness of structure. We have lately seen some essays and calculations on this subject in the National Intelligencer, by Mr. Robert Mills, an eminent engineer and architect of Washington City, who has no doubt of the practicability of the proposed substitute for rail roads, and recommends its adoption for the following reasons:

1. It can be carried into effect at one third of the expense of rail-roads.
2. In making a road-way, there will be no necessity for excavation or embankment, for rails, sills or iron plates.
3. All that will be necessary to form the road-way, where the common road is not already sound and good, will be to make a track for the wheels of the carriage to run upon, which may be gravelled, M'Adamized or paved.
4. Carriages constructed on this plan, will pass with ease over the most hilly road.
5. One good track will be sufficient, as those carriages can turn off the road, or stop, without difficulty.
6. When a carriage of this kind comes into a town, it can turn into any of its streets, and pass from one street to another.
7. Road-ways thus made may be used by common carriages, so that they will afford good roads for common use.
8. From the peculiar construction of the boilers used in the locomotives, no danger to passengers can arise from their bursting.

How easy would it be on this plan to run a locomotive between Raleigh and Beaufort. The common road between the two places is generally so firm and good, that it would require but little labor to prepare it for use. And as hilly roads present no difficulty, it would only be necessary to prepare a good road-way

Complete the route from Raleigh to the mountains, to carry it to Wilmington, to meet the Petersburg rail road, or to go in any other direction.

We understand that Mr. Mills expects to receive one of these locomotives from England this fall, when its merits will be correctly ascertained.

Raleigh Register.

Late from Europe.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Britannia at New York, the editor of the Courier has received London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 2d of September.

The continued demand for gold in England had caused the Bank to curtail its issues, and money had in consequence become scarce.

A large revenue cutter, the Camelion, had been run down in the Channel by the frigate Castor, and all on board perished.

The accounts from Spain are of the usual extraordinary character. It would seem, however, that the troops of Don Carlos had failed in the two-fold purpose of their expedition into Biscay—that of covering the landing of supplies by sea, and trying to raise the country in their favor. They had in consequence retired to their old lairs, in the inaccessible parts of the Basque mountains. At Madrid matters appear far from being in a settled state. Conspiracies are still talked of. It is rumored that a body of Portuguese troops had been ordered to co-operate with General Rodil.

Don Pedro had opened the Portuguese Cortes in Lisbon on the 14th of August. The question he propounds to the Cortes "whether the regency ought or ought not to be continued during the Queen's minority?" looks very much like an intention on his part to assume the regal power himself.

The law of entail, by which all property descends to the eldest son, has been abolished in Portugal, and the measure was decidedly popular.

It would appear that another war between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt has actually commenced. When it is recollected that Russia is bound to the former by an offensive as well as defensive treaty, this event may lead to important results.

INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN

This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated the 15th July:—

"Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitely suppressed.

Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution, are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Art. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

Art. 4. The employees attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

Art. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amount of their salaries from the sinking fund, until they have been otherwise provided for."

We earnestly hope that the honorable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel, slavish institution, which had its origin in that country. Priscillian, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of religious intolerance under this system. Torquemada, the Inquisitor General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed!

Desolating Famine in the East-Indies.

The following particulars of horrid and heart-sickening misery are copied from the Asiatic Journal for the present month.

DISTRESS IN BUNDELEND.

The Sumareh Durpun, of February 22, contains a description of the horrible state of the native population in Bundelcund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer classes, more particularly as there appears to be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence of byres, a sort of astringent and acid berry; but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpoe and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere living skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumna, while corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs, and jackals. Hundreds cross the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Doab and Oude territories. So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have

been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundelcund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. It is certainly with pleasure we learn, that the King of Oude distributes, daily, 2,000 rupees in the relief of those unfortunate people who emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundelas is so great, that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale; for two, three, or four rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and, lighting a fire, burn their children to death!

DISTRESSING IN CASHMERE.

Owing to the continuance of famine, it is calculated that upwards of 25,000 individuals have perished through want since the mismanagement of this fine country first commenced with Bysakha Sing. At present, the whole of this subahdry appears to be depopulated; the severity of the famine has reached to that extent, that parents have sold their offspring to procure a day's subsistence, and in some instances have devoured them. A woman complained to the city cutwal, that she had agreed with another woman that, in order to save themselves from starvation, they should feed on each other's child by turns. She had already sacrificed her child, on which they had both feasted, and, in confirmation of her tale, produced the remains of the infant, and added that the other now refused to comply with the agreement, and withheld her child. The hearers were filled with astonishment and horror. The Maharaja has already, in addition to repeated munificent distributions of grain and money, forgone, at the instigation of his ministers, two years of revenue, in hopes of alleviating this general distress.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

According to an account from England, Capt. Ross, whose unexpected return from the arctic regions after four years absence excited an extraordinary interest both in Europe and America, was about to undertake a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere, principally in the Antarctic Ocean. Capt. Cook, it is well known, penetrated to so high a latitude in that direction, as to disprove an opinion, then extant among geographers, that a large southern continent must be in existence, to balance the land in the northern hemisphere. Still, as a large portion of the globe circumjacent to the south pole remained unexplored, it was by no means certain that the ocean is open to that point. Accordingly, various navigators, impelled either by curiosity or the love of fame, (for the hope of gain could scarcely operate) have attempted at different times to reach old ocean's utmost bounds, but hitherto unsuccessfully, the highest latitude attained having been 74° 15'. But when it is considered that Captain Parry, in the opposite hemisphere, stretched as far as 82° 45'; there seems no absolute impossibility of the measure being accomplished.

But what good will result from it, inquires some one, who can see no advantage in prosecuting a voyage except for immediate gain. That, at present, is nearly uncertain; but it would be unbecoming the present age, to reject the means which present themselves for the acquisition of knowledge, simply because it cannot be shown that such knowledge will be profitable. The whole creation teems with objects to excite the curiosity of man, who as he develops them, finds that they possess properties before unknown, the discovery of which is attended with delight, and generally followed, sooner or later, by considerable benefit. When Newton, by the force of genius, unfolded the law of gravitation, and demonstrated the truth of the Copernican system, he might have been thought by some to be engaged in idle speculation; yet his discoveries added to the wealth of his country by the aid which they afforded to the navigator, who was, in consequence of them, enabled to steer his bark with increased confidence and safety. What good may result from a voyage to the south pole, can be judged of only by analogy, and taking that for our guide, we may infer that it will not be unimportant. Several geographical, astronomical, and electrical problems, remaining now unsettled, may be determined, and as almost every advance towards the perfection of science, produces a correspondent influence on some other science or on some art, we may reasonably conclude that the knowledge gained, will, like the discoveries of Newton, amply repay for the toil bestowed.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—By the brig Bezin K. Reece, Capt. Tazo, from Bermuda, we have received papers to the 27th ult. containing later dates from many of the English West India Islands than had been before received.

At St. Christophers, tranquility had been restored and martial law repealed. The officer commanding the British troops there, had received the thanks of the Legislature of the Island for his exertions in restoring order.

From Barbadoes, Trinidad, Berbice, Demarara, Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada, the accounts were perfectly satisfactory. *N. Y. Courier.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 15.

We are requested to call the attention of the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity to the PRIMARY SCHOOL in this place. This school is now under the charge of Mr. Robert H. McCaulley, who, we are assured, is a teacher of experience and ability, and who has, according to the standing regulation of the Town Commissioners, passed a satisfactory examination before the Principal of the Hillsborough Male Academy, on all the branches of learning usually taught in an English school.

Mr. McCaulley succeeds Mr. Paul, who has recently retired from the school. He has now had charge of the school more than two weeks, without having received such patronage as will justify a longer continuance than the present week. Surely the parents of this place will not forego this opportunity of having their children instructed by a competent teacher, on reasonable terms; and thereby incur the risk of having no teacher at all, or an indifferent one, for the ensuing year. We hope our citizens will step forward and unite in keeping up by their countenance and patronage, our Primary School, which is of so much importance to the convenient and proper instruction of our children.

Proposals have been issued for the publication of a new paper in the city of Raleigh, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. It will be edited by Philo White, the original proprietor of the Western Carolinian, but for the last three or four years Navy Agent for the South America station, at Valparaiso. It will support the measures of the present administration. The first number is to be issued the first week in November. The prospectus will be published in our next.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this work was received last week. It is embellished with a very handsome engraving of the Philadelphia Fashions for Ladies' Dresses; and contains several well written and interesting tales, among which are the following:

The Duel, a Chapter from my Old Journal, original.

Love for Wet Weather, or the wooing of Cornelius O'Riggs.

The Rings, a Tale of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The Enchanted Grotto, by N. C. Brooks, A. M., original.

Frank Lygon, by the author of "Selwyn."

The character of this work has been hitherto well sustained, and it will no doubt continue to deserve the patronage of the lovers of light reading.

William Perry was stabbed on the evening of the 3d inst. at the ward election in Locust street, Philadelphia, by some person unknown, and died at two o'clock the next morning. The mayor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the assassin.

A reward of 2,000 dollars is offered for the apprehension of the persons who fired the First Presbyterian Church in New York.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 27th of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving.

President Jackson arrived at Washington on the 30th ultimo, on his return from Tennessee, in good health.

Col. Garnett Andrews, of Washington, has been appointed, by the governor of Georgia, Judge of the northern circuit of that state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Fresh in the Pee Dee.—A most destructive inundation has visited us, sweeping off the fruits of another year's labor. The river commenced rising on Sunday night last, we believe, and continued for some time with great rapidity, until Tuesday morning, coming to within three or four feet of the great swell which carried off our bridge in 1831. The loss of cotton and corn is immense. Add to this, the rot we understand is very general in the uplands. We have seen one field in this District, in which the cotton is nearly all destroyed; and we learn from a gentleman who lately visited North Carolina, that in some of the neighboring counties, as far as his observation extended, the rot is very general. Some farmers who made 12 bales last year, and planted for 15 this year, will scarcely turn out three bales, &c. There will not probably be more than half a crop.

Cherokee Gazette.

Factory Burnt.—On the 18th ultimo, the valuable factory lately erected at Athens, Georgia, and owned by Messrs. Dearing, Nisbet and Walker, was consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been produced by spontaneous combustion, in some boxes of oiled cotton and wool. The loss is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 dollars, and no insurance had been made on any part of the establishment.

Valuable Land.—A gentleman, we understand, recently sold a tract of land in Hyde county, lying on Mattamuskeet lake, divided into three lots, as follows: One lot of 45 acres, at 60 dollars per acre—\$2700; one of 120 acres at 50 dollars per acre—\$6000; and one of 190 acres, at 30 per acre—\$5700; making, for 355 acres, the handsome sum of \$14,400! The land was raised to this value by be-

ing well drained by a canal. Contiguous to it, lies a considerable quantity of unimproved land, of equal fertility, and possessing equal natural advantages in every other respect, which in consequence of its liability to overflow for want of canals, would not command \$10 per acre. Here are facts which show the great value of the swamp and marshy lands in the lower counties, and demonstrates the importance and practicability of having them drained. The value of the land above alluded to was actually enhanced, by this means, to the amount of 300 to 500 per cent. The state owns immense bodies of this land; and it is believed that there is no enterprise in which she could engage, which would so readily and certainly enrich her treasury, as the reclaiming this part of her territory. Besides the immediate return from the sale of the public land, that of private individuals would be so improved as to yield vastly more in taxes, and to check the tide of emigration which is now so rapidly draining the state of her most valuable and public spirited citizens. *Ral. Star.*

Defence of the Revolutionary History of North-Carolina.

The volume by this title which has just issued from the press, is from the pen of Joseph Seawell Jones of Shocco, North-Carolina, and is highly creditable to his talents. It was occasioned by a letter of Mr. Jefferson, in reply to one from the late John Adams, in the year 1819, giving him an account which he had lately met with in one of the public papers of the citizens of ecklenburg county, North Carolina, having declared themselves free and independent, on the 20th May, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the United States. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter, considers this account as "spurious" and an unjustifiable "quizz," and treats it very lightly.

The "Defence," of the claims of N. Carolina against this impeachment of them, which is now before us, is divided into three parts. The first comprises a history of the revolution in North Carolina to the period of the declaration of independence. The second contains the most indubitable evidence of the truth of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. The last part is devoted to the defence of the character of Wm. Hooper, of that state, who is denounced by Jefferson as the rankest tory in the Congress of 1775.

All who feel an interest in this subject, and North Carolinians especially, will be gratified by a perusal of this production. It is severe upon Mr. Jefferson, however; in justification of which, Mr. Jones, in the conclusion of his work, says:

"I have endeavored to defend the character of North Carolina from the abuse of one, the popularity of whose name, with many, gives a sanction even to the fiction of an impossibility. The character of Mr. Hooper, and the truth of the Mecklenburg declaration, are important points in the estimate which posterity will make of the character of the state. I feel confident that I have fulfilled my promise, and that the character of the former has been vindicated, and the truth of the latter established, beyond reach of controversy. In the course of my labors, I have studiously shunned all equivocation of language, and have not hesitated to write with a bitterness of reproach correspondent to the malignity of the charge of Mr. Jefferson. The enormity of the calumny, while it demanded a patient investigation, has justified the severest denunciation. *Nat. Int.*

Slaves.—The Supreme Court of New York at the July term quashed the writs in various cases, as being inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of counsel, granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgment of the court in order to bring a writ of error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of this state. This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the governors of the several states on the ground of criminal offences—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the constitution be vindicated—and our southern friends may be assured that the people of the northern and eastern states will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived in honor abroad and prosperity at home. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Manufactures have taken root in the south. The Augusta (Geo.) Courier mentions that a cotton factory started its spindles on the 10th ult. It is intended when in full operation to run 2000 spindles. All the machinery is made in the company's own workshop.

Last week, at East Sudbury (Mass.) a singular instance of death from a trifling cause occurred. Mr. Benjamin Swain, of that place, stumbled, and in the fall slightly wounded his under lip with his teeth, at 7 o'clock in the evening of Sun-

day, 14th inst. from which time he continued to bleed, notwithstanding the best medical aid, until his death, which took place at 6 o'clock of the morning of the following Tuesday.

Profitable Rail Road.—According to an official report made to the Legislature of New Jersey at its last session, it appears that, during the year 1833, one hundred and ten thousand passengers were conveyed by the Camden and Amboy rail road company between Philadelphia and New York. At the regular fare of 83 each, the company received from this source alone the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

We have heard a great deal lately of amalgamation at the north—but it was mostly confined to theory; at present, however, it seems to be actually in practical operation. The "experiment" has just been made by a Miss Ann Billings, who has united herself "for better for worse" with a black gentleman named Green! *Oxford Examiner.*

The editor of the Charleston Courier, who has been travelling through the New England states, writes from New Haven, in Connecticut—"It is a very common thing to find Yankees filling posts of honor and office in the south; but here I found what is not very common, a southerner (Henry C. Flagg, esq. of our state) Mayor of the city, and learned that Ebenezer Jackson, one of the candidates for Congress on the whig ticket, is also a native of South Carolina."

Indiana, one of the youngest states, has resources and credit enough to raise any amount of money for completing her works of internal improvement, while the Kentuckians are slung-whanging about Clay and Jackson, without a decent road to ride on, or not one that is complete. *Kentucky Gazette.*

The receipts on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, from persons travelling on the section between Baltimore and Frederick during the month of July, amounted to more than 80,000 dollars.

The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, by the estimate of this year's assessment, amounts to one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars!

Methodists.—It appears by the Wesleyan Journal, published in Maine, that the present number of Methodist clergymen in the world, is upwards of three thousand, and the members of that church more than a million. The first Methodist Conference was held June 25th, 1774, in London, and the number of Methodist preachers at that time throughout the world was only six.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—A letter from Pictou, of 11th ult. states that the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cromarty, for Quebec, with 316 emigrants, has been lost on St. Paul's Island, and all the emigrants perished. Six of the crew saved themselves in the boat, and had just arrived at Pictou.

MARRIED.

In Milton, on Tuesday evening the 30th ult. by the Rev. Daniel A. Penick, Mr. MARTIN P. HUNTINGTON, to Mrs. MARY A. DONOMO, both of that place.

A Protracted Meeting will be held at Mars Hill, commencing on the Friday before the fifth Sunday in November next, and continue four days. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend. *October 15.*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARBER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the needful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same. *October 15.*

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Jordan Hill and others, as parties, on a petition to sell land, I shall offer for sale, before the courthouse door in Hillsborough, on Monday the 24th of November next on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of LAND, the property of the late Jehu Bird, deceased, viz.

One tract, the late residence of the deceased, containing 457 acres.

One tract of 107 acres, adjoining Erasmus Compton and others.

And one other tract of about 100 acres, adjoining Gabriel B. Lea and others.

Bond and approved security required. **JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**

October 14.

Blanks for sale at this Office.



From the American Traveller.

TIME.

Chide not the lingering hours of life,
Its toils will soon be o'er;
Its schemes of glory and of strife,
Its dreams with disappointments rife,
Will vex the heart no more—
And yet the very souls that grieve
A moment's weary track;
Perhaps in after years would give
A world—to win it back.

Chide not the lingering lapse of time,
Nor count its moments dull;
For soon the bell, with mournful chime,
Will waft the spirit to a clime
More bright and beautiful—
A land where grief will never fling
Its darkness on the soul;
Where faith and hope shall gladly wing
Their path without control.

Chide not time's slow and silent hours,
Though heavy they may seem;
The past hath sought oblivion's shores—
The pre-ent, which alone is ours,
Is passing like a dream;
And they who scarcely heed its track,
Or wish its course more fast,
With fruitless prayer may yet call back
One moment of the past.

Chide not the moment's weary flight,
Too soon it speeds away;
And nearer brings the hour of night—
And dimmer makes the feeble sight—
Then work while yet 'tis day!
Thus shall life's morning ray depart,
Without one vain regret,
And death steal gladly on the heart,
When life's bright sun hath set.

From the Washington Whig.

MONITOR—No. 1.

An opinion, often expressed by parents in presence of their children, prevails among many, which must have a pernicious influence on the rising generation, and which is unquestionably one cause of the numerous assaults, contentions, duels and murders that disturb the peace of society; namely, "that it is cowardly to submit to an insult, and that every man has a right to punish a personal offence, according to his own partial views and excited feelings,"—thus making each individual the prosecutor, evidence, judge, jury and executioner, in his own cause. How often do children hear their fathers say—too frequently with some profane oath—if such a one did, or said so and so, "I would mash his mouth,"—"I would knock him down,"—"I would have his heart's blood," or some similar vindictive expression. How much better would it be to teach their children, that no language can justify blows; that no opprobrious, or vulgar epithets, if false, can do them any harm; that, the most dignified and honorable course, when assailed by such language, is to withdraw from the blackguards who use it; and that even when assaulted, it is far more honorable and gentlemanly to retire from such ruffians, and to seek, if necessary, the protection of their parents, or of the laws, than to engage in a disgraceful conflict—the very object those who make the attack had in view. Let youth, at all times, conduct themselves in this manner, and they will seldom have occasion to practice this self-denial. The most unprincipled of bullies will respect such characters, and soon leave them unmolested. On the contrary, the youth, or man, who is easily provoked to return railing for railing, and blows for blows, will always be engaged in some unpleasant and disgraceful contention. Not only the safest, but the most honorable of all courses, is that prescribed by the blessed Redeemer. In the command, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also," there is neither pusillanimity nor cowardice. The meaning is, that it is better to submit to a second injury, than to avenge a former. Men, in truth, do show more true courage, more real greatness of soul, more genuine nobleness of spirit, by forgiving injuries than by avenging them. Following the example of Him who was "meek and lowly in spirit," you need not fear committing your dignity, nor incurring the reproach of cowardice. Never did he appear more sublimely great than when arraigned at Pilate's bar, arrayed in mock majesty, crowned with thorns, a reed in his hands; scoffed, spit upon, and smitten, "he answered not a word." Or when on the cross, he prayed for his relentless persecutors, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Of all the passions which infest the human heart, revenge is the most odious in its nature, and pernicious, often fatal in its effects. It is this, which, like "the green-eyed monster jealousy," makes the meat it feeds on, the revengeful man, unhappy. In great and magnanimous characters it has no place. Its congenial abode is in little, mean and cowardly spirits. In the sacred volume, it is said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." How much better to leave those who insult and injure us, to the stings and goadings of conscience, and to the righteous dispensation of Him who claims vengeance

as his prerogative. The celebrated General —, who had often proved his courage "in the tented field," by marching up to the cannon's mouth, inadvertently gave offence to a young officer, who instantly spit in his face; the General coolly wiped his face, saying to the officer, "young man, could I as easily wipe your blood from my conscience you would be in great danger." Foster, in his admirable essay on decision of character, relates an anecdote of a Spaniard, who conceiving himself insulted by another, sought to take his life. The gentleman who had given the offence removed to another city; but no sooner had he arrived, than he found the Spaniard at his heels. He then secretly retired to the most distant part of the kingdom; where, before he had well settled himself, his implacable adversary arrived. Last of all, he privately took passage for South America; and had hardly landed, when his relentless enemy came up and plunged his stiletto into his bosom. Of these characters, surely no one can hesitate to say, which was most lovely and worthy of imitation; nor can any one doubt, which was most happy. While the former had eternal sunshine settled around his head, the latter carried "the fire which is never quenched" in his bosom. His vindictive spirit had no rest; and after he had accomplished his fell design, remorse, like the fabled vulture of Prometheus, preyed on his heart string.

Under the influence of the Gospel, revenge can have no place. A vindictive Christian is one the grossest socialists. Instead then of teaching children that it is mean and cowardly to submit to insults and injuries; Christian parents should teach them that it is more heroic and noble to forgive; to pass them by unnoticed; and especially, to avoid all personal conflicts. With all these cautions and admonitions, they will find them sufficiently prone to defend themselves from insults. Point them constantly to the example of Him, "who took little children in his arms, and blessed them;" and you cannot err. For "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

EUSEBIUS.

CHARLES II. AND WM. PENN.

When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred:

"Well friend William," said Charles, "I have sold you a noble province in North America; but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself?"

"Yes I have," answered William, "and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What! to venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?"

"The best security in the world," replied Penn.

"I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets." And mind, I tell you beforehand, that, with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," answered William. "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The King wished to know what that was.

"Why, I depend upon themselves—on their own moral sense—even on that grace of God which bringeth salvation, which hath appeared unto all men."

"I fear, friend William, that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America."

"Why not to them as well as all others?"

"If it had appeared to them," said the King, "they would not have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done."

"That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on their best fish, and venison, and corn, which was all they had. In return for the hospitality of the *Savages*, as we call them, thy subjects, termed *Christians*, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds, for farms for themselves! Now is it to be wondered at, that these much injured people should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that burning with revenge, they should have committed some excess?"

"Well then, I hope, friend William, you will not complain when they treat you in the same manner."

"I am not afraid of it," said Penn.

"Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds, too, I suppose?"

"Yes, but not by driving these poor people away from them."

"No, indeed! how then will you get their lands?"

"I mean to buy their lands of them."

"Buy their lands of them! why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands."

"Zounds, man! no right to their lands?"

"No, friend Charles, no right at all! What right have you to their lands?"

"Why, the right of *discovery*; the right which the Pope and all Christian kings have agreed to give one another."

"The right of *discovery*, a strange kind of right indeed. Now suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering thy Island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it?"

"Why—why—why," replied Charles, "I must confess I should think it a piece of great impudence in them."

"Well, then, how canst thou, a Christian, and a Christian Prince, too, do that which thou utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest *savages*? Yes, friend Charles, and suppose again that these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy Island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects, and drive the rest away; wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?"

The King assenting to this with strong marks of conviction, William proceeded—

"Well then, friend Charles, how can I, who call myself a *Christian*, do what I should abhor even in heathens? No, I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this, I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and thereby assure his blessings on my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America."

From the Edinburgh Review.

The habits of reflection which are inseparable from reading, are plainly, and we think confessedly, favourable to orderly conduct. It is the unthinking that are the tools of designing men. One who has a plot in hand for creating commotion, naturally and instinctively resorts to the ignorant and thoughtless for his instruments. It is said, that knowledge enables the multitude to act together, and to compass their ends by concert; but we may be assured that there is no concert so perfect as that which a skilful and daring leader establishes, by his influence over multitudes incapable of thinking for themselves—unless it be the concert arising from instinctive passions working upon base, because uncultivated natures. The diversities of character which education develops, are quite fatal to such implicit obedience, and such blind co-operation. A well informed mob would be a very strange sight. There would be leaders enough, no doubt—but the following of each would probably be confined to himself. But if there is no greater danger of combined operations, or rather less of this danger, when men are well informed, than when they are ignorant, there is an end of the alarm at once; because no one can deny that each individual is at least as likely to desire mischief when ignorant, and as able to compass his purpose of producing it.

We believe it may be laid down as a general rule, that knowledge begets prudence. The savage is proverbially thoughtless and improvident; and in exact proportion as he becomes civilized, he acquires the habit of looking forward and regarding the more remote as well as the immediate consequences of his actions. The same holds true of the populace, in countries where education is at a low ebb; but it is not also true of those who are far less deficient in mental accomplishments? You cannot set men a thinking upon general subjects, or subjects which only interest them remotely, as members of a body, without making them also think upon their own situation and immediate interests. It seems at last to be admitted, that the mere habits of reflection, engendered by reading, will generally reclaim a man from idleness and drunkenness. But it is quite impossible that the same reflections should not teach him his true interest in other particulars; and give him a fixed disinclination for pursuits which would involve himself and his family in far more speedy and entire ruin than even drinking itself can do. Is a man who would not spend a shilling in drinking very likely to join in a mob—or go to prison instead of the ale-house?

But it is not merely by the provident habits which knowledge produces, it is also by finding substitutes for bad pursuits, that she improves mankind. They who learn, take a delight, of course, in learning. They love their book—they are gratified by knowing what others whom they look up to know, and by knowing more than those they live with; but they also love knowledge for its own sake, for the mere gratification of curiosity and intellectual excitement. This becomes their second pursuit, to which they willingly devote all the time not occupied by their necessary business; and this, therefore, estranges them from scenes of idleness and dissipation, which come to lose all relish; or if they retain any taste for such things, it is only as a variety, and of very rare occurrence, to please at all, or even be tolerable.

NAPOLEON.

The following is the most complete description of the person of Napoleon that we have ever read. It is extracted from the British Captain Maitland's Narrative of the surrender of Bonaparte in 1815.

He was then a remarkably strong, well built man, five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a

fine ankle and very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore white on board the ship silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light grey, teeth good; and when he smiled the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, it assumed a dark, gloomy cast. His hair was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and though a little thin on top and front, had not a gray hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow colour, different from almost every other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he lost much of his personal activity, and if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was gone.

RUNNING DOWN A WHALE.

Much has been said, and more written, about the thrift and sagacity of Yankees. Their aptness in turning every untoward accident to their advantage has long been proverbial. The following narration will go to illustrate this part of their character:

Some fifteen years since, a sloop of fifty tons or upwards, was fitted on the Connecticut river for the West Indies, with a cargo of *small stock*, consisting of sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. On the morning of the third day, when they were about equidistant from the Gulf stream and Montauk, a monstrous whale was discovered a little ahead, fast asleep. The captain, as jovial and laughter-loving a Jonathan as ever made cucumber seed out of bass-wood, called all the hands upon deck. "Boys," said he, "I'll pay the greasy lubber a Yankee trick. Look out now for a little fun."

There was a smart breeze blowing, and the captain taking the helm, ran the sloop smack upon the whale. The Leviathan, not relishing such familiarity, raised his huge tail, and with a single sweep carried away the bowsprit up to the night-heads. Here was a pretty kettle of fish, as the cook said when she upset the lobster.

"There, captain, by golly," said the mate, "you've got fun enough for all hands now."

"Ahem—I sww," said the captain, "who would a thought of that? Well, if we can't go to Turk's Island we'll try Martha's Vineyard. Put her away for Gayhead."

In less than a week the sloop reached the Vineyard, the pigs and poultry were sold, and the sheep turned out to pasture. In another week the vessel was repaired, a sufficiency of salt on board, and on her way for the Banks of Newfoundland. A load of fish was soon caught, and the sloop Good Intent made five hundred dollars by the attempt of the captain to make a little fun by running down a whale.

MAN AND WOMAN.—The following beautiful passage is from Henry's Commentary on the Bible:

"Adam was formed first, then Eve, and she was made of the man, and for the man; all of which are urged as reasons for humility, modesty, silence, and submissiveness of that sex in general, and particularly the subjection and reverence which wives owe to their husbands. Yet man being made last of the creation, as the best and most excellent of all, Eve being made after Adam, and out of him, puts an honor upon that sex as the glory of the man. If man is the head, she is the crown—a crown to her husband, the crown of the visible creation. The man was dust refined, but she was dust double refined, one remove further from the earth. Woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head, to top him; nor out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm, to be protected; and near his heart, to be beloved."

What some call Luck.—One person will swallow penknives, and yet live on many years; while another, in eating, gets a piece of liver in his windpipe and dies. One has the shaft of a gig passed completely through his body, and recovers; another runs a thorn into his hand, and no skill can save him. One is thrown fifty or a hundred feet down a cliff, and survives; another has his neck broken by the mere overturning of a gig on a smooth plain. We have lately seen an aged and healthy minister who fell from the belfry of a common steeple to the ground a few years ago; but we have also seen a lady die in consequence of falling down gently on a level floor. So the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle always to the strong. *People's Magazine.*

At a late examination at the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy, what he would do if a man were blown up by gunpowder? "Why," coolly answered the tyro, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernethy, "and suppose I kicked you a posteriori for such an impudent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," said the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I should floor you directly."

Men of Letters.—A general writer is courteously termed a man of letters, but

such also is a postmaster, or a printer. But Hill's new comedy, called the *Knights of the Golden Fleecce*, brought forth another sort of man of letters. A neighbor, who was evidently very hard of hearing, was very inquisitive of another regarding the plot of the piece; and so persecuting was he in his inquiries, that the other told him he thought it as plain as the nose on his face. "That might be, my dear sir," said the deaf one, "if it were as easy to hear as to see; But he pleased to remember, that though as simple to you as A B C, it is otherwise to me, for I am D E F."

Astonishing Deficiency.—A man once wished to buy a good 'coon dog, for which he would pay a liberal price. He was soon offered one, which the owner said was first rate—excellent. The price was paid, and on trial the purchaser found that the dog would neither hunt 'coons nor any thing else. Returning to the seller, he accused him of deception. "Why, sir, he is a good dog for 'coons?" said the seller. "No, not worth a cent." "Well, that beats all nature," said the seller. "I tried the 'tarnal critter for every thing else, and he would do no good, so I thought he must be good for 'coons."

In company set a guard upon your tongue; in solitude upon your heart.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber is preparing to put in operation an additional quantity of machinery, and while he is doing this, his factory must necessarily stop for two or three weeks. But when the work is completed, he will be able to make double the quantity of yarn heretofore made in the same length of time.

When the process of putting up is completed, and the machinery again put into operation, the public shall have due notice thereof. This piece of information is given to prevent delay, and to those who might otherwise send for yarn from a distance.

He would also embrace the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his friends and the public generally, for the deep and lively interest they appear to take in the success of his establishment. They may be assured that every exertion will be used to render this factory worthy of increasing patronage.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Greensborough, Sept 23.



CAIN & KIRKLAND
ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,
which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29.

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1834.

John Horner

J. P. Sneed and J. J. Carrington,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead, or file their answer on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price adv. \$2 00.

State of North Carolina,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

William Strayhorn, Aaron Strayhorn, Thomas Tate and wife Folly, William Smith, vs. David Strayhorn John Strayhorn Anderson Tate and wife Mary, and Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, adms'rs of William Strayhorn, dec'd and said Samuel and wife Sally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there answer the said petition or demur thereto, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. e.

Price adv. \$3 50.

39—6w

PRINTING OFFICE

For Sale.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8.

30—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.